

WEATHER

Fair tonight and probably tomorrow; not quite so warm tonight; light, variable winds.
Temperature for past twenty-four hours: Highest, 92, at 4:30 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 72, at 6 a.m. today.
For full report see page 14.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 14.

No. 20,071.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

RECALL OF DR. DUMBA ASKED; CAPT. VON PAPAN UNDER INVESTIGATION

Consul General Von Nuber of Austria
Also Under Inquiry and May
Accompany Envoy Home.

STATE DEPARTMENT AWAITS DOCUMENTS FROM LONDON

German Military Attaché's Letter to His Wife Called Dis-
respectful—Vienna Consular Officer Said to Have
Conspired With Hungarian Editor to Cause Strikes.

It became known today at the State Department that the status of Capt. von Papan, military attaché of the German embassy to the United States, may come up for consideration by the United States government, following the announcement last night that the Washington government has asked for the recall of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austro-Hungarian ambassador.

Although all officials refused to discuss the situation further, it is also known that the activities of Consul General von Nuber of Austria, as well as those of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, are again being reviewed by the State Department.

The situation brought about by the President's request to Austria to recall her ambassador is based upon the documents carried by James F. J. Archibald, employed to reach the Vienna government with a dispatch box filled with letters from the Austro-Hungarian embassy here.

Although not officially called to the attention of the State Department, cable messages have stated that one of the papers was a letter from Count von Papan to his wife. The State Department has heard unofficially that the American people have been referred to in terms of great disrespect in this letter, and immediately upon receiving documentary proofs of what the letter contains the von Papan case will be taken up vigorously.

Await Austria's Reply.

In the meantime, pending receipt of a reply from Vienna, the Dumba case itself rests exactly where it was. Secretary of State Lansing called Ambassador Penfield. Developments of great interest may arise, it was admitted at the State Department today, as the Austrian government may see upon the idea of asking for the recall of the United States ambassador, Frederick C. Penfield. Secretary Lansing intimated today he had received nothing to foreshadow Austria's reply.

The Vienna government may make no answer at all. State Department officials today said that there had been cases where passports had been handed to an ambassador without going through the preliminary of making suggestions to his government. This was described as being "more pre-emptory" than the method adopted in the Dumba case. However, there is no time limit set for a reply from Austria, and if no reply is received the method of procedure will have to be framed as the time goes on and the situation unfolds.

Documents Awaited.

Another document for which officials are waiting is an inclosure in Dr. Dumba's letter which referred to negotiations between Consul General von Nuber and the editor of a foreign newspaper concerning bringing about strikes in the Bethlehem works and other war munitions factories.

It was plain, however, that while the State Department for some time has been fully advised of the activities of Count von Bernstorff, he was not involved in what is being in the same position as Dr. Dumba, but that there was serious consideration of whether Capt. von Papan or Consul General von Nuber should be allowed to remain longer in the country.

Archibald also carried a communication from Count Dumba, but it was a copy of a statement which had been forwarded to the German ambassador by Secretary Lansing.

In the note to the Vienna foreign office asking Dr. Dumba's recall, Secretary Lansing referred to the purpose of the ambassador to conspire to cripple legitimate industries in the United States.

One official who has been studying the details of the situation said today that while the German ambassador, in sending a communication by a person carrying an American passport, was technically contributed to an abuse of that document in the view of the State Department, the nature of the communication he sent was so far removed from the others and of such a legitimate character that his act probably would not be regarded as offensive.

Capt. von Papan's letter, however, is said to be decidedly offensive, as is the nature of Consul General von Nuber's connection with the affair as disclosed by the papers which the British secret service men took from Archibald at Falmouth.

It was believed in the best informed sources today that further steps would not be taken until the additional documentary evidence comes from London and until Vienna has been heard from on President Wilson's request for the recall of Dr. Dumba.

In official and diplomatic circles it is expected Austria will recall her ambassador without delay, but that if she resists the action of the United States

DR. DUMBA EXPECTED PRESIDENT'S ACTION

Austrian Embassy Attache
Says Envoy Not Surprised
U. S. Asked His Recall.

COUNSELOR ZWIEDINSKI
DEFENDS AMBASSADOR

Says He Is Sorry "Matter of Send-
ing Letter Done in Such
a Rush."

NEW YORK, September 10.—Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, ambassador from Austria-Hungary, whose recall has been asked for by the United States government, today conferred in his suite in an uptown hotel with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The subject of the conference could not be ascertained.

Both Dr. Dumba and Count von Bernstorff remained in seclusion in their respective hotels the better part of the day. Dr. Dumba, so far as could be determined, did not leave his suite. He denied himself to all callers, and it was repeatedly said by officials of the hotel that he had left for the summer embassy at Lenox, Mass.

During the afternoon, however, a secretary of Dr. Dumba left the hotel, being away but a few minutes. He returned in an automobile with Count von Bernstorff, who hurried into an elevator, which took him to the floor upon which is located the suite of the ambassador from Austria-Hungary. Before ascending, Count von Bernstorff, in reply to questions, said he had nothing to say.

Count von Hohenlohe, an attaché of the Austrian embassy, in answer to many requests for an expression regarding the action of the United States government, made the following statement: "The action of Mr. Lansing and the State Department had been anticipated and is no surprise to Dr. Dumba."

This was the only official comment from any representative of the Austrian embassy here up to that time. The two ambassadors were seen at a drive yesterday evening and dined together upon their return. Count von Bernstorff said that he intended today to go to his summer place at Cedarhurst, L. I. Dr. Dumba had nothing to say regarding his future movements.

Counselor Zwiedinski's Statement.

LENOX, Mass., September 10.—Baron Erich Zwiedinski, counselor of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, who will become charge d'affaires after the recall of Ambassador Dumba, issued the following signed statement early today, supplementing an informal expression of opinion last night.

"I know Dr. Dumba personally very well, and from my conversations with him I could not think that he should have intended fomenting strikes in munitions plants. We have certainly and naturally felt a satisfaction when the allies have been able to obtain munitions plants, and to foment such thing would have been an absolutely impossible undertaking that it would be for me quite inconceivable that Dr. Dumba should have suddenly had such an idea."

"One has only to think of the enormous number of laborers employed in these factories, which runs into the hundreds of thousands, to realize how many millions of dollars would be necessary to produce any practical effect."

Dr. Dumba, so far as I have understood, asked for only a few thousand dollars, and I could not think that he should have intended fomenting strikes in munitions plants. We have certainly and naturally felt a satisfaction when the allies have been able to obtain munitions plants, and to foment such thing would have been an absolutely impossible undertaking that it would be for me quite inconceivable that Dr. Dumba should have suddenly had such an idea."

"The emperor and royal government had pointed out the legal penalties which would be incurred by Austro-Hungarian subjects who helped the allies in their munition work. I am confident that Dr. Dumba was fully aware of this, and that he would not have been killed by those munitions."

"Besides, I am quite certain that if, on second thought, Dr. Dumba had been in accord with the duties and obligations toward the United States government, he would have withdrawn himself. Therefore, even if appearances at first should be against him, I am confident that the whole matter of sending this letter has been done in such a rush. I am confident that the slightest desire for any complications or difficulties with the United States, and which have been emphasized of late."

Sorry Letter Sent in Rush.

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Note Expresses Regret.

The note expressed regret for the necessity of requesting Dr. Dumba's recall and gave assurances of a desire for the continuance of the cordial and friendly relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary. Ambassador Penfield, it was believed here, could have effected delivery of the note by today. When a response to the note is received, it is expected that it would not be necessary for Austria-Hungary to make a formal reply, but it was assumed that under the circumstances an official response besides definite action would be forthcoming.

Diplomats in touch with the Vienna embassy here thought today there was little doubt that Dr. Dumba immediately would be recalled. It was suggested that Baron von Zwiedinski, counselor of the embassy, would be made charge d'affaires to remain until the conclusion of the war.

Times the failure of a government to discharge its obligations toward the United States had been recalled would indicate its displeasure over sending a new envoy made a distinct difference.

Might Have Serious Effect.

Despite belief expressed in some circles that Vienna would not hesitate to comply with Secretary Lansing's request, it was admitted that a situation might arise which would have a serious effect on the relations between the two governments. The text of the note was held clearly to indicate Washington's desire to have Dr. Dumba recalled without securing up a diplomatic issue.

It was pointed out, however, that if the Vienna foreign office should determine to uphold the ambassador's position, it would result. Such a development, even if it was not followed, would seriously affect America's role of diplomatic representative for Austria-Hungary and other European belligerents.

Adds Another Sensation.

While Secretary Lansing's announcement of the request for the recall added another international sensation to the Dumba case, it was believed that the recall of Dr. Dumba would not be regarded as offensive.



ALLIES' FINANCIAL ENVOYS REACH U. S.

Eminent European Commis-
sion Will Seek \$500,000-
000 Loan, Is Belief.

GREETED BY J. P. MORGAN;
TO CONFER AT HIS HOME

Lavish Expenditures in This Coun-
try Largely Depend on Obtain-
ing Money Here.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The Anglo-French financial commission of six members, deputed by Great Britain and France to discuss the financial situation here, reached New York today aboard the steamship Lapland from Liverpool.

They were met at quarantine by J. P. Morgan and H. P. Davidson of the Morgan firm, who escorted them to their headquarters at the home of J. P. Morgan. The commission will meet a committee of New York bankers in the library of Mr. Morgan's home and enter upon the first of a series of negotiations looking toward the establishment of a big foreign credit loan, popularly believed to be in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000.

There will be no attempt, it was said, on the part of any one group of powerful bankers to monopolize the commission or to direct its energies. The jealousies of the financial world and the conflicting interests of some of its members will be left to be adjusted by the commission itself.

Much Work Ahead.

As leading New York financiers have indicated that the commission would be given the widest opportunities to familiarize itself with every phase of the situation from the many-sided American viewpoint, it was assumed that the labors of the body here would extend over a considerable period of time and that a vast amount of preliminary work would precede actual negotiations as to the terms of the loan. The visit by the commission to some of the principal financial centers of various sections of the United States was believed to be within the realm of possibilities.

When these men sit down in Mr. Morgan's library they will face a financial problem of proportions never assumed before in the western hemisphere. Not only is the immediate American viewpoint, it was assumed that the labors of the body here would extend over a considerable period of time and that a vast amount of preliminary work would precede actual negotiations as to the terms of the loan.

Whether Great Britain and her allies will continue their lavish spending in the markets of the United States, these financiers assert, depends wholly on the success of the commission's work. Checked buying, they declare, cannot continue unless a way is found to pay the bills, and the only plausible way seen ahead at the present time is to lend Great Britain, France and Russia.

How much money is needed, upon what terms it will be borrowed, what collateral will be offered, how long the mammoth loan will run and numerous other details are what the commission will endeavor to adjust.

Formal Statement Issued.

A formal statement issued on the commission's behalf was the only expression made by any member of the party for publication. This statement, issued at quarantine, reads:

"The joint Anglo-French mission, under the chairmanship of Lord Reading, which has been sent to the United States in connection with the question of the exchanges between New York

Salesmanship In South America

"There are distinctly proper and improper
methods of salesmanship in South America," writes
ROBERT F. WILSON, who has recently returned
from a tour of investigation, "and we Americans
must adapt ourselves to native business customs."

Read the article in
THE SUNDAY STAR

London and Paris, arrived this morning by the Red Star steamer Lapland. The British delegates are the Rt. Hon. the Lord Reading of Eireigh, G. C. B., K. C. V. O. (the lord chief justice of England); Sir Edward Holden, Bart.; Sir Henry Babington Smith, K. C. B., C. S. I., and Mr. Basil P. Blackett, C. B., of the Bank of England. The French delegates are M. Octave Homberg, representing the French treasury, and M. Ernest Mallet, director of the Banque de France.

Object of the Mission.

"The object of the mission is to consult with the American bankers and others as to the best means to be adopted for regulating the exchanges between New York, London and Paris in order that the commerce and industry of the three countries may suffer as little as possible during the course of the war. Mr. Blackett will act as secretary to the mission."

The mission has been declined to confirm or deny the report brought to New York two days ago by passengers on the steamer Ryndam that the report was well founded, and that the result of negotiations looking toward this end already are believed to be in progress in London among the finance ministers of France and Russia and the British chancellor of the exchequer, and would be communicated by cable to the delegation here.

J. P. Morgan, who greeted the delegation at quarantine, said the mission in his library this afternoon was to be primarily a social affair.

Social Meeting Today.

"It would be unreasonable to assume," Mr. Morgan said, "that these gentlemen, at the end of a long voyage, would plunge immediately into their work here. They have to meet the men they will negotiate with first. That's what they expect to do this afternoon."

Mr. Morgan was asked if this meeting, at which only New York financiers would be present, in the United States, would be followed, as reported, by a meeting at which the American bankers from the chief cities of the United States would be present and discuss the situation as viewed by them.

He hesitated a moment as if he were not sure he would reply, then said, his eyes twinkling:

"Now you're dealing in futures."

Canada to Be Consulted.

It became known today that Canada, probably for the first time in the history of the Dominion, is to be consulted in negotiations for the contemplated flotation of a foreign credit loan. W. T. White, Canadian minister of finance, according to an Ottawa dispatch, left the Dominion capital last night to join the commission here. The increased recognition thus given Canada in the affairs of the British empire is part of the imperial policy of knitting closer the bonds between the mother country and her colonies because of their sacrifices and loyalty in sending troops and supplies to Great Britain's aid in the European war.

The first thing, apparently, confronting the commission is the making of a program for meeting American bankers and discussing the situation. This, it is believed, will be a joint affair, with Great Britain, France and Russia participating. It has been reported that it would approximate \$500,000,000. The interest rate, it has been said, would be at least 5 per cent. The size of the contemplated loan, the interest rate and other details, however, were

matters which the commission declined to discuss.

Precautions for Ship.

In leaving England the commission sailed without placing their names on the Lapland's passenger list. They boarded the vessel only a few minutes before she left Liverpool on the afternoon of September 1. Customs precautions were observed aboard during the passage through the war zone, lights being darkened and port holes covered at night, while the lifeboats were swung outward at all times. Long after leaving the war zone the lights were kept darkened till last night, when the Lapland was almost within sight of Sandy Hook.

U. S. Treasury Officials Not Invited to Take Part in Proposed Conference

No invitation has yet been extended for participation by the Secretary of the Treasury or for the federal reserve board in the proposed conferences between the Anglo-French commission and American bankers. The subject has not even been broached to government officials, who would naturally be most concerned, by representatives of either the allied governments or of the American bankers.

The administration is deeply interested in the outcome of the conferences. It is not probable, however, that the government will in any way take part in these discussions, or straighten out the foreign exchange situation and to secure a large loan in this country for the allies.

Commission to Treat With Bankers.

Any arrangements that may be made will be between the bankers, state and national, and the commission. An official view of the matter is that for the government to take any part in the conference, which concerns only the allies, might be interpreted as an unequal act.

It is realized that the establishment of a large credit fund in the United States for the benefit of the allies may result eventually in the redoubt of acceptances based on the exportation of goods bought with that fund and destined for the allies. The reserve board, however, has taken the position that it has no power under the reserve act to draw any line of demarcation which would prevent the redoubt of such acceptances when the paper offered is sound and conforms to the board's regulations.

Rule Applied to Acceptances.

The same rule would be applied in case of acceptances based on exportation of goods to belligerents other than the allies and it is said that such acceptances probably already have been redoubted by federal reserve banks, although the fact that the goods were destined to such belligerents has not been apparent.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CLOSES SWISS FRONTIER

GENEVA, September 10.—The Austrian government yesterday ordered the closing of the Swiss frontier. Apparently the order was due to movement of troops in the Tyrol toward the Italian front.

LONDON REFUSES TO BE TERRORIZED

Zeppelin Invasion Heightens
Determination to Conquer
Enemy at Any Cost.

CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES
IN WAR STIMULATED

Lack of Military Advantage for Ger-
mans Cited—No Americans
Among Victims.

LONDON, September 10.—The most pretentious aerial raid of the war, the Zeppelin bombardment of London and environs, has failed to terrorize the British capital, even though the loss of life was serious. Instead a sense of outrage predominates, intensifying the bitter feeling toward the Germans and promoting a determination to conquer Germany at any cost. The raid, it is believed, will stimulate all civilian war activities.

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial expressing disappointment at the escape of the Zeppelin raiders and horror at the raids, protests that the Germans gained no military advantage whatever and failed even to terrorize civilians.

Proves to Be Spectacle.

"Indeed," says the Telegraph, "in many places in the London district the spectacle of a Zeppelin high up in the sky, with its searchlight beam flaring up on it and shells bursting all around, was regarded, and even enjoyed, as a unique and thrilling experience."

"Other feelings were naturally aroused in neighborhoods where incendiary and explosive bombs fell, but even these caused no panic. The sense of outrage was strong, but of intimidation not a sign."

The Telegraph thinks now that Londoners have been provided with an object lesson on a limited scale of what explosive bombs are capable of in the way of destruction.

Aids in Recruiting.

"The answer of the people of London and in the London district to these exercises in frightfulness may be given in an episode mentioned in the Manchester Guardian," says the Spectator, in commenting upon the Zeppelin raids of Tuesday and Wednesday nights. "A recruiting sergeant has been addressing crowds from a platform at Trafalgar Square, and in every part of the country men flocked to the colors."

Advocates Counter Raids.

The Evening Standard expresses the hope that the British government will announce its determination to hold the head of the German aircraft service personally responsible for the deaths occasioned by the Zeppelin raids. The Standard says that the British view that every air raid on London or other English cities should be followed immediately by a counter raid on a German city, such as Cologne, Strassburg, Karlsruhe and Düsseldorf, which are within easy reach of British bombers. "It is time," it says, "that the super-squawkiness was gone," says the Globe.

There were no Americans among the Zeppelin air raid victims, the American embassy and the American consulate have reported.

Objection to Air Raids

Cannot Be Raised by
Neutrals, U. S. Believes

While the State Department officials did not care to commit themselves definitely at present to an official opinion on the aspect in international law of an attack by airships upon London or any other such city, it was indicated that, presuming the presence of a defensive force in the city, there can be no legal objection to the law of the sea, whose citizens were killed during such an attack. The State Department's interpretation of the law is that the place is "defended" is sufficient to relieve the attackers from the necessity of giving notice.

Zeppelin Is Destroyed

by an Explosion After
Falling Near Brussels

LONDON, September 10.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"A Zeppelin which left Brussels in the direction of Antwerp Tuesday evening and returned Wednesday morning lost a propeller over Stockem. Near Brussels it fell and was destroyed by an explosion. The members of the crew were killed."

Dutch Fire at Zeppelin

Flying at Great Height

AMSTERDAM, September 10.—The Maasbode says it has been informed by a reliable source that a Zeppelin coming from Belgium, and flying at a great height, was shot at by Dutch frontier guards last night, whereupon it immediately turned in a southerly direction.

French Fliers Killed

and Are Buried by Foe
With Military Honors

GENEVA, Switzerland, September 10.—Two French aviators were killed at Dayrass, near the border between the two countries, when they were struck by machine gun fire from the enemy. They were making a landing, causing the explosion of bombs aboard the aeroplane. They had been forced to descend because of motor trouble. The aviators were buried by the Germans with military honors.

CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY JOINS KING AT FRONT

MILAN, via Paris, September 10.—Crown Prince Humbert passed through Milan yesterday with his tutor, going to Udine, his intense desire to join the king at the front having been granted.

USE GAS AND FLAME EXPPELLING FRENCH IN WESTERN DRIVE

Germans, Under Crown Prince,
Make Progress in Fierce
Argonne Fighting.

SEIZE ENEMY TRENCHES
IN BATTLE IN VOSGES

Paris Reports Recapture of Some
Lost Ground by Counter
Attack.

FIERCE CONFLICTS EXPECTED

Field Marshal French Says There
Has Been No Change on
the British
Front.

LONDON, September 10.—

The German crown prince is reported to have made considerable progress in his drive in the Argonne region in the western arena, and the French are attempting to recover all of the lost positions, which, the Germans assert, include the fortified position at Marie Therese. It is likely that this region will witness some of the bitterest fighting in the west during the next ten days.

Artillery fighting continued

yesterday and last night along the lines in France, according to an announcement made today by the French war office.

In the Vosges the Germans made use of asphyxiating shells and flaming liquids, as a result of which a French trench of the first line had to be evacuated. A French counter attack, however, resulted in the recapture of the greater portion of the lost ground, it is claimed.

French trenches near Schatzmann and Hartmannsweilerkopf, in the Vosges, have been captured by storm by German troops, the German army headquarters in Berlin officially announced today.

Crown Prince's Second Attempt.

This is the second effort of the German emperor's heir to win a victory in the Argonne region within the last three months, and although on each occasion he gained a small amount of ground, he is apparently as far from his objective this time as on the previous occasion. Fighting was in progress all yesterday and throughout the night, and was still going on when the last report was issued.

This doubtless is the German reply to the artillery bombardment which the allies kept up for three days, without any infantry attacks following it, as had been anticipated.

Field Marshal French's Report.

Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British army in the field, has sent the following report on recent operations: "There has been no change in the situation since my last communication. There has been mining activity on both sides, but no important results. Our own artillery and that of the enemy has been active east of Ypres. Elsewhere on our front conditions are normal."

A German aeroplane was brought down by rifle and machine gun fire on September 1, falling close behind the German lines southeast of Hooge. A second German aeroplane September 5 was brought down by one of our fighting machines. It fell behind the enemy's lines opposite the southern portion of our front."

ALLIES NEAR SUCCESS

AT DARDANELLES, CLAIM

LONDON, September 10.—Lord Robert Cecil, under secretary for foreign affairs, in a speech at Croydon last night expressed the belief that the Dardanelles expedition was near a successful conclusion which "would have an enormous effect in all parts of the world."

FILES U. S. STEEL DECREE.

Federal District Court's Decision So
Brief It Astonishes.

TRENTON, N. J., September 10.—The final decree in the suit of the federal government against the United States Steel Corporation was filed in the district court of New Jersey today. Judge Buffington filed the decree personally. The document was brief. It merely stated that the suit had been filed, tried, decided, and that the suit should be dismissed. It was signed by the four judges who tried the case—Buffington, McPherson, Woolley and Hunt.

The brevity of the decree was a surprise to those who have followed the case.

The decision in the case was handed down June 3. The government already had announced that it would take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The government has sixty days in which to appeal the steel suit to the Supreme Court. It probably would not come up for argument before next spring.